Amnsements.

ARREY'S THEATRE S Adrience Lecouve ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-S-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-Poor Girls.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th-

st.-Exhibition. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-A Country Sport. BROADWAY THEATRE-S- The Maid of Plymouth. CASINO S Prince Kam.
COLUMBUS THEATHE 2-8:15-A Parior Match,
DALYS THEATRE-2-8:15-Shore Acres.
EDEN MUSICE-2:30-8 World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-Fowing the Wind. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Magda. GARDEN THEATRE S As You Like It.
HARLEM OFERA HOUSE S Ruy Blus.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE 2 S The Leather Patch.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE 12:30 to 10:30-Vaudey) OYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Texas

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Fallen Angels. KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vandeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE S 15 Our Country Cousins.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 2:30 Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE S Nozze di Figaro. PALMER'S THEATHE 2 8:15-1402. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. -Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S:15 The Senator.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville. TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st, and 7th-ave.-2:30-8:30-Hagen

14TH STREET THEATRE-2-S-Darkest Russia

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-American merchant vessels in the harbor of Rio Janeiro were fired upon by insurgent warships; Admiral Benham promptly ordered the Detroit to return the fire and compelled Admiral da Gama to ask for quarter. M. Lockroy, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, charged gross mismanagement in the administration of the French Navy. = The Czar of Russia is recovering; symptoms of pneumonia have disappeared, and his physicians say that he is making satisfactory progress. Debate on the Financial Reform bill was continued in the German Reichstag. Vaillant, the bomb-thrower, is to be executed in Paris this morning. Congress.-Both houses in session. - Sen-

ate: Mr. Sherman, in an able speech, upheld the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to te was decided to close debate on the Federal Elections bill on Tuesday next House: Several members of the New-York Democratic delegation made savage attacks on the income tax amendment.

mously adopted resolutions for the investigation of the New-York Police Department; the Senate Committee on Banks decided to report favorably Mr. Mullin's bill extending the field of investment for savings banks. = There was a severe snowsterm, with high winds, all over New-England and this State; a gale did damage in New-Jersey and Delaware, Governor Werts had a conference with President Rogers, of the New-Jersey Senate, who said afterward that the trouble in Trenton would probably be settled; the quo warranto scheme is likely to be abandoned. = : Many of the leaders in the recent riots in Pennsylvania mining districts were indicted; there were no further disturbances. - Chicago Gas companies will probably be prosecuted for violation of the Anti-

City and Suburban,-L. E. Quigg was elected to Congress in the XIVth District, and Isidor Straus in the XVth. - John H. Davis & Co., bankers, announced that they would present another plan for underground rapid transit, to be carried out with private capital. - The Board of Police Justices made a vigorous effort to find C. M. Smyth, the Yorkville Court clerk, accused of blackmall. - A riot was narrowly averted at the meeting of the unemployed at the Madison Square Garden. — One woman was killed and many people were injured furing the severe wind and snowstorm. == John Y. McKane's power in Gravesend was clearly shown by the testimony of Captain Hinman, of the town's police force; W. J. Gaynor and Mr. Grout also testified. === Stocks opened weak and closed strong. In the last hour prices rose steadily under the impetus of large subscriptions to the proposed Government loan. Final advances rarely reached 1 per cent, but Chicago Gas gained over 2. Money on call easy at 1 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair; west to south winds. Temperature yesterday. Highest, 27 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 35%.

Ex-Speaker Sulzer undertook to play the rôle of a demagogue yesterday by seeking to read and have printed a letter which he had received from a labor leader in opposition to the consolidation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Board of Arbitration and the Factory Inspec tor's department. His only object was to appear as the particular friend of the laboring man, although his record on this point in previous years is against him. It was the cheapest kind of trick, and perfectly transparent.

A thorough investigation of the Police Department of the city is assured. In spite of some criticisms upon the form of Senator Lexow's resolution, no Democrat ventured to oppose it, and it was passed yesterday by a unanimous vote. Senator Saxton will appoint the investigating committee to-morrow-at least all the members of it except himself; by the terms of the resolution he is to act as one of the investigators. It is expected that the inquiry will begin on Friday next. The committee is required to make its report by February 20. To do its work in that time will require diligent effort.

of certain patents will be welcomed by thoua:nds of people in this and other cities. The

charge for the use of telephones is generally | sooner or later, its duration depending entirely considered to be excessive. Attempts have been made in the past to regulate the cost of | of the Governor who has hitherto been willing the service by law, and two bills on the subject have been laid before the Legislature this year. Competition will inevitably produce the desired result, though it may not do away entirely with the need of legislation. The telephone people hope to maintain their monopoly by means of patents on some parts of their outreduction in their profits.

other banking house besides R. T. Wilson & Co. is seriously considering the question of bidding for a franchise for an underground rapid-transit system. John H. Davis & Co. Lave made no formal proposition to the Rapid Transit Commissioners yet, but it is announced with auis possible. If private capital can be secured to undertake this work, the easiest and probably the best solution of the rapid transit problem will be reached.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

The message of New-York to a Democratic Congress is that the passage of the Wilson bill would destroy the Democratic party. There has hardly been in twenty years an election more distinct and impressive in significance than the one held in two districts of this city yesterday. These districts cast two years ago over 53,000 Democratic votes, nearly a third of the entire vote of that party in this city, and they gave over 20,000 Democratic majority-8,825 in the XIVth and 11,860 in the XVth Distriet. Even last November, when the Democratic party was beaten in the State by over 24,000 plurality, these two districts gave about 8,500 Democratic plurality. When Tammany made vacancies in these two districts it had no thought of defeat in either, but has found it necessary to work, and has worked, with all its energy and its unscrupulous expedients for its Congressional candidates. The day was intensely Democratic, the weather being so severe as to render the workers of that party sure of an easy victory. But in one district, in place of an ordinary Democratic majority of nearly 9,000, there is a plurality of 984 for Mr. Quigg. the Republican candidate, while in the other the ordinary Democratic majority of nearly 12,000 is cut down below 5,000, and though Mr. Sigrist is not elected, he also has achieved a victory of far-reaching importance. The result is highly honorable to the Republican candidates, who bravely confronted such heavy adverse majorities, and to the Republican voters who sustained them, but it is also a verdiet of Democratic voters against the policy of their party.

These elections turned almost exclusively on the tariff question. On all hands it has been admitted that a result materially varying from those of previous elections would indicate the temper of thousands of workingmen, who east a great part of the vote in these districts, toward the tariff policy of the Democratic party. Democratic journals appealed to them to sustain that policy. Messrs, Straus and Brown, the Demo cratic candidates, labored to convince them that the Wilson tariff would be a blessing, and that all the prostration of industries since Demo crats came into power was due to wicked Republican laws. The fact that the people had prospered beyond all precedent under those same laws, and began to suffer only after Democratic victory threatened a radical change, was concealed as far as possible. The Republican candidates made a straightforward and manly appeal to the voters to declare by their votes whether they approved the Wilson bill. They urged the necessity of protecting home indus tries, and from the outset it was evident that a host of Democratic workingmen were with them. The result cannot be mistaken. It shows that the Democratic party must expect to lose a heavy proportion of its wage-earning voters if it persists in its warfare against American industries.

The vote is the more impressive because it does not represent the employes of a few great establishments, who live about the works comparatively separated from the rest of the people, and liable to be influenced by employers. The two Congressional districts uptown are largely inhabited by workers employed in every other part of the city, and who represent thousands of shops and mills and factories which have not the slightest control over their action. The great army of workers in these districts, by constant contact with the industrial and commercial life of the largest city in the land, come to share in a marked degree the spirit of the wage-earners throughout the city. There could not be conceived a fairer test of the sentiment of Democratic wage-earners toward the policy of their party, and the fact that thousands of them have voted directly against its candidates, avowing the hope that they might thereby defeat its tariff policy, is one which those only will ignore who are determined not to see the truth. If even in this ancient stronghold of Democracy the workingmen desert the Demoeratic party by thousands, cannot Professor Wilson and the other Southern theorists understand that their policy is suicidal?

Great credit is due to the Republican candidates for presenting the true issue to the people so convincingly and with such unwearied zeal. The splendid result rewards them. A great service has been rendered to the country, and to the cause for which the Republican party contends. It may be that neither this nor any other severe experience will teach the Democratic party that it cannot with impunity make war upon the industries of the country. The autocratic spirit of the President, using vast patronage to force through a policy to which his party has become committed largely by his leadership; the tremendous power of caucus dictation, wielded by a Southern majority ignorant of Northern industries, and the almost resistless power of prejudices against Northern manufacturers, which the Democratic party has fostered for many years at the West and South, will make it hard to defeat the Wilson bill. In its slaughter of home industries, as in its income tax, that bill is an embodiment of the spirit which masters and sways the Demoeratic party. But if any verdict at the ballotbox in Northern districts could avail to check Democratic hostility to Northern Industries, surely the verdiet rendered yesterday in two districts of this great Democratic stronghold would have that power.

THE TRENTON SITUATION.

It is reported that Governor Werts, of New Jersey, has decided to abandon his scheme for settling the legislative controversy by quo warranto proceedings. The report may be unfounded, or at least premature, but if his conduct had not been so extraordinary of late as livelihood. That was when the people got their bench the statement would be generally credited. The Senate of New-Jersey is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and its authority in that respect cannot be impaired while the Constitution remains unchanged. No. doubt the Democratic usurpers and the associated knaves in whose behalf they are acting reserved rights under the original compact, the are in the mood to ask what a little thing like ordinance of '87, the compromise measure of the Constitution amounts to among friends, but 1850 and the Dred Scott decision. They insistthe courts are not yet likely to take their view of it. The Senate of New-Jersey is now law-The prospect that the telephone monopoly will | fully organized and transacting the business soon be broken on account of the expiration of the State with the full approval of the people. The Democratic rump is merely prolonging a shameful existence which must terminate

upon the audacity of those who compose it and

to betray his trust. What plans, therefore, Governor Werts is disposed to make or abandon perhaps nobody but himself knows. But that he is in an extremely uncomfortable state of mind is clear to all who come in contact with him. Nor is this strange, for he has intelligence enough to comprehend fit, and of course will try hard to prevent any | public opinion and too much sensibility to be altogether impervious to public contempt. In his heart he knows that Mr. Henry S. Little, for It is an encouraging circumstance that an years a sagacious leader among the Democrats of New-Jersey, speaks the truth when he says: "Those persons who are attempting to overthrow the cardinal foundation principle of a republican form of government, that the majority must rule, are courting a disaster to the Democratic party in this State such as has thority that they are preparing to do so. A never been dreamed of before. It is evident to combination between the two firms mentioned any candid man that the people of this State intended at the last fall's election to change their rulers." There is little doubt that if Governor Werts were in a position to defy the ring of traitors and thieves to whom he owes his office he would long ago have put a stop to the proceedings which have stripped him of honor

and will wreck his party. It is intimated also that some members of the disgraced and impotent minority are restless under the tyranny of Adrain and the condemnation of the people. It may be venturesome to assume that this is true, and yet we do not suppose that all the conspirators are equally deprayed. Some of them probably have a stronger motive than others for holding on desperate ly to the machine which connects them with the sources of public plunder. It is not a misuse of words to describe their combination as a conspiracy. The last hope of the racetrack gamblers is to maintain their swindling operations for another year by preventing the repeal of laws under which they have flourished. The dearest wish of many is to hang on a little longer to the public treasury which they are draining. And it is in the service of all these despotic and profligate enemies of the State that the Democratic minority of Senators are defying the popular will. No wonder if some of

Meanwhile the Republican Senators are faithfully defending the rights of the people, and steadily enhancing their claim to public confifidence and respect. Their position is impregnable. They are doing the work which was intrusted to them without haste or vacillation. They have nothing to retract and nothing to fear. If the pretenders dare to persist, the enactments of the Legislature will eventually come under the judgment of the courts. Whatever their decision may be, the final appeal will be to the people, and the verdict then rendered dalous acts committed in the Fire, Parks and will stand.

ADMIRAL BENHAM'S ACTION.

Admiral Benham has made tardy but effective use of the fleet in Rix Harbor for the protection of American shipping. Vessels which were under fire from the insurgent warships have been placed under the protection of the United States cruisers, and convoyed to anchorages where they could discharge their cargoes. Da Gama, the insurgent leader, tried to prevent Admiral Benham by force from carrying out his decision to allow no more interference with American commerce, but the result of his attempt to bluff the United States was disastrons in the extreme. A sharp but short engagement took place between the two fleets, and it was not long before the Brazilian was sambly suing for quarter.

The action of the Admiral is to be highly commended. It ought to have been taken long ago. The American Minister, it is generally understood, has strongly advised active intervention on the part of the fleet in defence of merchant ships. For various unaccountable reasons the in authorizing a policy which was imperatively mendation from the Democratic press,

fortunes of either the insurgents or of the Government has been authoritatively announced. Recent rumors respecting the mediation of the United States probably had their origin in conout with belated energy. Arbitration between the Brazilian Government and insurgent leaders would clearly be impracticable; but it is not impossible that the good offices of Admiral Benham may yet be employed in securing a cessation of hostilities and general amnesty for the rebel officers. The civil war is a barren struggle, which is fraught with evil and disaster to the young Republic. We trust that rumors of Admiral da Gama's surrender and of the close of hostilities will be speedily con

NOISE AND RUM.

On behalf of the whole country we extend our thanks to the State of South Carolina. It is related of a gentleman who was not particularly amiable nor specially foul of music that on one occasion, being serenaded late at night, he opened the window and addressed the sere naders thus: "I wish to thunder that you fellows would go and make your noise where you got your rum." There has been something of this sort of feeling in the country at large for a great many years about the music with which South Carolina has kept the rest of the Union unseasonably and unreasonably awake. With vocal exercises of the highest pitch and most enormous volume, with stringed instruments of the most strident tone and wind instruments that outblew Boreas, South Carolina long stood out in the night, like Peffer, disturbing the Nation's peace with rosin and catgut, discord, fireworks and tempestuous, ear-splitting wind,

At last South Carolina has heard the voice of a distressed people, tossing on sleepless pillows, and has begun making its noise where it gets its rum. For this grateful diversion we are indebted to Governor Tillman, of that State who has undertaken not only to supply the rum for the whole State, but to do it in such a way as to keep all his customers so busy making a noise about it in the immediate neighborhood of the bar that they have no time to do any outside serenading. Prior to the advent of Till man South Carolina was practically unanimous in disturbing the peace of the rest of the Union. The entire population engaged in it. and kept it up by regular relays and reliefs with unremitting constancy and unflagging zeal. For many years it was the chief industry of the State, A large number of influential persons derived from it the means of gaining an honest to suggest that he has forgotten as Governor | rum where they pleased and made their noise most of what he knew as lawyer and on the in the same way, though always in unison. Governor Tillman put a stop to this when he set about depriving them of the privilege of choosing where they should get their rum, and

undertook to furnish it all himself. Many citizens denounced this proceeding as unconstitutional coercion, and fell back on their ed upon freedom of choice in the kind of rum they should drink and the barkeeper who should serve them. They indulged in surreptitious rum unlawfully procured. Thereupon the Governor sent out spies to entrap the illegal vender, apprehend the criminal imbiber and confiscate

the unsanctified rum. The spies were evilly angry. Times were tempestuous in South Carolina. The Governor called out the troops, Having done which, he said: "If these people want to get up a bloody riot I am willing. I'll give them all they want of it. If they think they are going to bluff, frighten or bullyrag me or my constables they are very much mistaken." Noble sentiments. The Governor is, as one might say, "on his ear." He will do all the rum-selling himself, according to law, or will know the reason why. How it will end no mortal man can tell, but the great fact for the rest of the country to consider and be thankful for is that at last South Carolina is making her noise where she gets her rum.

KINGS COUNTY DECISIONS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors has been turned over to the Republicans by a decision of Justice Cullen. The opinion is an instructive commentary upon the folly of political tricksters in overreaching themselves. Supervisor Kehoe was elected last year by the Board of Aldermen to fill an unexpired term. After the November election his colleagues feared that the incoming Board of Aldermen would displace him with a Republican. Accordingly at the end of the year they accepted his resignation and then re-elected him for the current year, thereby exposing themselves to a veto from Mayor Schieren. Justice Cullen now reasons that the Supervisor might have held on to his office if he had not resigned it, but that he has lost it through the operation of the Mayor's veto. The grounds for the decision are technical, but the effects are most salutary. A discreditable political trick has been brought possession of the Board of Supervisors and will be able to remove John Y. McKane from the office of temporary president.

Justice Landon of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision which is not equally satisfactory on public grounds. He has not sustained Mayor Schieren's action in suspending Fire Commissioner Ennis from office. The reinstatement of the Commissioner may work them are feeling the strain and longing to much mischief, although his term will expire to-day, and his successor can then enter upon office under a new commission. On his last day. in office Commissioner Ennis can appoint the Chief of the Fire Department and thereby the the hands of his successor. The Brooklyn charter, while excellent in nearly all respects, has at least two defects. The appointments of heads of departments by an incoming Mayor ought not to be delayed for a month after he enters office. If Mayor Schieren had been able to put his candidates in office on the second day of the year, many of the wasteful and scan other departments would have been forestalled. He has been conducting an administration for thirty days with all departments in the hands of politicians bent upon expending money unnecessarily and embarrassing him in every possible way. We also think that the charter would be improved if the Mayor's power of re moval were made as absolute as his power of appointment. Justice Landon's decision may be good law, but it makes in this instance for bad administration. Commissioner Ennis goes out of office with something which looks like a judicial vindication, and that is the last thing that he has deserved after his scandalous ad-

TAMMANY'S EXTRAFAGANT OF TLAY.

ministration of the Fire Department.

A bill has been introduced in Albany to re duce the salaries of the clerks of the civil distriet courts. It is certain that these salaries are extravagant, and ought to be cut down But these civil court clerks are not by any means the only Tammany adherents who are grotesquely overpaid. Look at the police justices, with their ten years' term and their Washington Administration has been slow 88,000 a year salary. Most of them have not intelligence and ability enough to earn a thou required. Now that vigorous action has been sand dollars a year in any occupation not conadopted, it will be overwhelmed with come nected with politics. Their clerks also are compensated at a prodigal rate. The police courts The news from Rio continues to be central are crammed full of Tammany heelers, whose dictory and unintelligible. There have been safaries in the Special Sessions and elsewhere bulletins of victory from each side every day are in some cases not much below those of the of the "Grits," but it seems, nevertheless, to In "The Rochester court clerks would be overpaid if he drew one third of his present compensation from the city treasury. In the police courts and the civil distriet courts the taxpayers are plundered and sultations over the measures for protecting robbed in characteristic Tammany fashion. American shipping which have been carried Raduction and retrenchment on an extensive scale could be carried out in these courts with great advantage to the public interest. Some of these courts are foul with corruption, extortion and blackmail. It is injustice which is admin istered constantly in the police courts and the civil district courts of New York, and the hands of many of the clerks and of some of the justices also are solled and stained. Several of these nen ought to be behind prison bars themselves instead of passing judgment on prisoners. The assertions of Tammany apologists that

the Tammany city government is not extravagant are ridiculous falsehoods. The Sheriff now enjoys a clear income above all expenses of more than \$30,000 a year, and probably \$40,000. The City Chamberlain receives a sal ary of \$25,000. His work is not arduous, and a salary of \$5,000, clear of expenses, would be ample for all that he really does for the city. The Sheriff ought not to get a salary above \$10,000 or \$12,000. Why should the Sheriff receive higher pay than the Mayor, the head of the city government? The city payrolls are full of ridiculous inconsistencies. We pay the Mayor \$10,000 a year: we pay the Corporation Counsel get more than the Mayor? And why should the Sheriff and the City Chamberlain receive more than either? Why should the District-Attorney be paid at a higher rate than the Superintendent of Police? The duties of the Superintendent are fully as important to the welfare of the community as those of the District-Attorney. Since the inheritance law was passed the Controller's office is a place of great revenue, and must be looked upon as a prize to the possessor little if at all inferior in value to the office of Sheriff. The Corporation Counsel's office, the District-Attorney's office, and many other departments in the city government are conducted in a recklessly extravagant manner, with long lists of overpaid assistants, deputies, subordinates, heelers and hangers on, who do not earn one-half of the salaries which are paid them. Great economies could be practised in nearly all the municipal departments to the conspicuous advantage of the taxpayers, and with an Increase of the efficiency of those departments rather than an impairment. What good reason is there for paying to any

officer of the city government a higher salary than is paid to the Governor of New-York State, and higher than the salary paid to a Justice of the Suoreme Court at Washington, or to a member of the President's Cabinet? 'Tammany misrule is profligate in expenditure in all parts of the municipal administration, so far as the salaries of favored Tammany office-holders are concerned. But Tammany is niggardly and penurious in the extreme in dealing with the hospitals, asylums and similar public institutions. Stint and starve the inmates of the pub lie institutions on Manhattan Island and on Blackwell's Island, while you heap up riches on Tammany leaders and heelers in public offices that is the Tammany rule and the Tammany policy. The appropriations for provisions, for supplies, for medicines, for nearly all articles of necessity in the public institutions are almost invariably of a miserly and inadequate sort. While patients and paupers suffer

agony from the lack of proper nourishment and entreated. The Governor was indignant and the lack of proper care, Tammany office-holders grow richer and more arrogant and more insolent daily.

Will our amusing neighbor, "The Sun," give us its attention for a moment? What is its present opinion of the young man with a queer name whom it sometimes describes as walking for Congress in the XIVth District, and sometimes as pushing a push-cart around the streets up there? If you see it in "The Sun" it is to "The Sun's"

The incoming Park Commissioner in Brooklyn will evidently find some interesting things in his predecessor's administration to demand his attention. When a man accepts office at the hands of an organization like that of which Boss McLaughlin is the leading spirit, previous good character doesn't count for much. There have been a good many instances of the kind within a brief period, as Alfred C. Chapin and David A. Boody can testify. How could Park Commissioner Brower hope to escape, in view of the experience of those men and numerous others who might be mentioned?

Does Tammany now think, since the McCarthy revelations and exposures have been made, that Police Justice Grady is the best man to put forward to attack Dr. Parkhurst? It must be admitted, however, that Grady is a thoroughly typical Tammany representative.

People living in Brooklyn cannot but think it a little queer that citizens of New-York City are petitioning the postmaster to place in the streets, at convenient points, boxes for the reception of newspapers and packages. Such boxes were to naught. The Republicans have been put in | placed in Brooklyn at least half a dozen years ago, and a number of other cities have also been supplied with them. That New-York has not been seems strange. The planing of packages of newspapers on top of letter-boxes to wait for the coming of a collector is a primitive method not at all adapted to the conditions of a large city, where such packages are sometimes stolen. The fact that New-York has as yet no boxes for papers and the like is another proof that the postal needs of the city are not met.

> The condition-not a theory-which now confronts the country is very different from that which existed at the time Mr. Cleveland gave utterance to his famous aphorism.

It is expected that the joint sub-committee of the Senate and House Committees on Naval I have been patronizing. Affairs, appointed to take under consideration all matters relating to the personnel of the Navy, will be organized and ready for work by the beginning of February. As soon as the ommittee announces that it is ready to reeive suggestions and recommendations there will be submitted various propositions which orps of the Navy selected for that purpose. These officers have been at work preparing these propositions for several weeks, working separately and independently of each other's interests. It is believed by many of the officers that this method is a better one than to frame a general agreement, and that the joint committee an advantageously take them all under considan advantageously take them all under consideration and wisely determine what is best for the interests of the several corps. There are the interests of the several corps, there would be the corps of the several corps. There are the man with the gray spot in his mustache others who believe that a better plan would have been to have the representatives of each of the several corps meet and frame a general petition governing promotions, rank, titles, pay, to, and then send the whole to the committee. The data already prepared are of an exhaustive character, and will be submitted in writing. It is believed that the joint committee will not send for papers only, but will also send for persons and institute a thorough inquiry into the work to be done may be completed in the short- marked: est practicable time; but definite conclusion is not expected to be reached at the present ses-

The people implicated by the McCarthy ex-

lished a letter from a Canadian Roman Catholic priest, in which he said that the archbishops and bishops of the Church in Canada sometimes treated priests with harshness and even injustice. The letter was couched in respectful terms, and confined itself to a general state ment without specifically naming any prelate of the Church. Indeed, it did not begin to be so severe and personal as many charges against the hierarchy which numerous American priests have recently made. Nevertheless, Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, instructed his attorneys to inform "The Mail" that if it printed any more such letters he should take legal action against

it. In reply "The Mail" declares that its columns will remain open for free discussion, though not for libellous charges, uninfluenced by threats from any quarter. If the bishop should take issue with the paper on this ground, he would doubtless acquire some valuable information in regard to the lawful liberty of the press which he does not now

This McCarthy case affords a fine illustration of typical Tammany methods of blackmail,

The litigation over the Faverweather millions s going on steadily, with a prospect that it may continue for a long time. A good many lawyers are interested in it, and of course they all expect handsome fees, to be paid out of the estate, From present appearances there will not be a great deal left for the colleges which the rich leather merchant intended to benefit. The result in this case, as well as in a number of others, notably in the Tilden case, has been such as to discourage wealthy men who wish to dispose of their estates for the advantage of other people. There is one obvious moral, however-namely, colleges or assist worthy charities, if he does so during his lifetime and gives the money away with his own hand, there will not be any difficulty about it, and he can rest assured that a large share of his property will not be consumed

The noisome McCarthy scandal fills the air of Police Justice Grady's courtroom. The Tribune has insisted repeatedly that a thorough overturn ing of our police courts is desirable in the public

The Rev. Dr. George Gibson's congregation, in the United Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, listened a few Sundays ago to a sermon by Mrs. Charles E. Peake, formerly an actress of some prominence, who became converted about six months ago and is devoting herself to Christian work. She has begun a series of revival meetings in San Francisco.

Admiral de Joinville, the aged Vice-Admiral of French fleet, has just issued a volume of remthe French neet, has just issued a volume of rem-iniscences. For a man of action his literary record is considerable. During the Empire he was a fre-quent contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes"; to Americans he is chiefly known by his account of the Army of the Potomac, which is considered to give him a high place among war correspondents.

Captain Zenas E Bourne, of the American chooner Hattie E. Smith, has received from the Italian Government a silver medal for his gallant rescue of the crew of the Italian bark Vincenzo Galatola, whom he landed at New-Bedford last Au-

William Harring von Ammon, who died recently in San Francisco, is said to be the man who first introduced into the United States the art of lithographing in colors. He was a native of Prussia and was eighty-two years old. He was brought over from Europe by Prang & Co., after attaining

a reputation in Europe. Mr. von Ammon had been an officer in the German Army and was a fine shot. He was also a naturalist of much ability, and left a large collection.

Dr. W. C. Ransome, of South Haven, Mich., is having built a little schooner, on which he propo to make a voyage around the world. She will be only 125 feet along, with a beam of about 25 feet.

Walter G. Smith, the Editor of 'the Hawaiian Star," and one of the most active promoters of the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani, was studying at Cornell in 1880. Before entering as a special student he had already been a newspaper man in New-York State. He left college before graduating, and returned to the newspaper profession, and was also active in political life. Not successful in his newspaper ventures, he started for California in the boom period, whence he drifted to the Sandwich Islands.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"When the leaves turn early," says a Michigan man, "we have a hard winter. When they turn late we have an open winter. One would suppose that the time at which winter set in would have everything to do with the turning of the leaves, and it is known that some open winters set in early and some cold ones set in late. But I have noticed that the time of cold weather beginning does not mark the turning of the leaves. The present winter set in early in Michigan. There was unusually cold weather in October, but the leaves did not turn until a month later than the average time. All lumbermen arranged for an open winter on that account, and they have not been mistaken. In fact, I have never known the sign to fail."

Takes Work Nowadays.—"You niggers," says Uncle Mose, "dat t'inks you is gwine to git up dem golden stairs widout climbin', and climbin' hahd, is mighty much mistakened. I des want to tell you right now dat de yellervator is stopped runnin' cher since de days ob ole 'Lijah."—(Indianapolis Journal.

In the cargo of a steamer which recently arrived at a Pacific port from China were a number of boxes of silkworms, in transit for London. After the steamer arrived in port the worms began to crawl out of their cocoons. Holes had been bored in the boxes to give air to the worms. They soon found the holes, crawled through them, and a number succeeded in reaching the deck, where they were picked up by visitors. An enterprising man on shore saw the worms, bought all he could get, and proposes starting a silk industry in Oregon.

Distressing Lapse of Memory.—Attorney—Now, doctor, let me begin by asking you if—
Medical Expert—Pardon me, sir but to save time will you kindly refresh my memory by telling me what theory it was that I promised to corroborate? I have unfortunately forgotten it.—(Chicago Trib-

Lacka-Well, how do you like living in the suburbs?

Wanna-Oh, it is great! In fact, our life might be described almost as a "gal" a day. By the way, I want to hear of some new intelligence offices. I have about used up all the raw material in those

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE AFFAIRS. "I'm peaceable," said Russell Sage, "But I can whip, I'll state, The men who put the buttons in The contribution plate" —(Washington Star.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoil is again delivering his lecture, "The Mistakes of Moses." This indicates have been framed by officers of the various that the eloquent Colonel is not as fin de siècle as usual, for what the people are most interested in just now is the mistakes of Grover. Possibly, however, that is what the Colonel is really talking about; for before the election Mr. Cleveland was declared by his admirers to be the Moses who was to lead them into the promised land, where they would be able to eat clover like unto the ox which knoweth its owner.

"No; married."
"I don't know whether that made you an April fool or not," said the man in the mackintosh, lighting a cigar, "but whoever picked you up for a valuable package that day got badly April fooled." And there was a most unanimous and approving silence all around the board.—(Chicago Tribune.

A Washington paper tells of a delightful Mrs. Malaprop, who recently spoke of an invalid daughter as indelicate. Members of her family, she said, are in the habit of riding to Baltimore on communion tickets. Another lady referred one day to condition and needs of the service, so that the a spinal staircase, hearing which, a bright girl reverk to be done may be completed in the short-marked: "Perhaps she refers to the back stairs." Another lady refers occasionally to nashua of the stomach, and to her sufferings from neurology; and still another once described the visions which she saw while in a state of prance.

The people implicated by the McCarthy exposures are all conspicuous and well-known members of Tammany Hail.

"The Toronto Mail" is not exactly an organ of the construction of the constru

Supreme Court thus explains why in England vehicles turn to the left in passing each other: "The foot traveller passed to the right that the shield on treacherous blow, and the right, or sword arm, free to strike. Horsemen, however, usually had mail to protect them, and there was more safety in being near the antagonist than in having to strike across the horse, as would have been necessary had they turned to the right. When vehicles came into use later the drivers instinctively followed the old horseback custom and turned to the left. In this country horses were scarce for several generations after the first settlers, and the rule of the one that obtained. When conveyances became com mon they still followed the more familiar custom of the pedestrian, instead of the forgotten tradition of the mother country."

"Have you had your new house insured, Mrs

"Yes."
"Your husband is afraid of fire, then?"
"Mercy, yes; he will leave the house any time before he will make one,"—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Argentine Republic is rapidly becoming a prominent competitor in the business of supplying grain to the European markets, Shipowners of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick are taking advantage of the trade and finding employment for their vessels at remunerative rates between the River Plate and Old World ports.

Knew Her Business.-Mrs. Wickwire-W Norah, there is nothing of this lobster but shell.

Norah-Sure, mem, you didn't think Oi would cuke
it widout cleanin' it?-Indianapolis Journal.

THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. G. S. Harriet E. G. George J. Collins & Co., Record Book. George J. Collins & Co., B.C., W. S. G. Total, January 30, 1894

(The Tribune Coal and Food Fund is composed of contributions from the public, and every dollar of is applied directly to the relief of destitute people in this city after careful previous investigation by experts as to their actual wants. Ordinarily this relief takes the form of uncooked food, or coal. All expenses in the management of the fund, salaries and incidentals, are defrayed from the same source from which The Tribune Fresh Air Fund has been so long conducted, i. e.:
The Tribune Association, in co-operation with Messrs, Cornellus Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, D. O. Mills and Morris K. Jesup. Rigid accounts of all receipts and expenditures from the popular subscribtion are kept, which will be audited and reported on to the public at the close of the winter by Messrs, Vanderbilk, Jesup and Dodge, Supplies furnished to the destitute are purchased by wholesale at rates lower than any brivate family can procure them, and often at rates one-half to two-thirds less than the poor in the ordinary way actually pay for them. ss than the poor in the ordinary way actually pay

for them.

In investigating destitute cases, and sometimes in their relief, The Tribune Coal and Food Fund uses freely the machinery of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, and many others of the best organized charities in the city. Agents of these, or other workers among the poor who wish to make use of this fund for the relief of their poor, should apply in person to the Rey. Willard Parsons, at The Tribune. Applicants themselves should not be sent to The Tribune office.)